BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

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" 6 months.....25 00
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" 6 months.....10 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " N C R R " at		11 A M
Western, " " " at		11 A M
Augusta, " " " at		11 A M
Fayetteville,		9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at		5 P M
Leasburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at		9 A M
" " N C R R, at		9 P M
Western, " " at		9 P M
Augusta, " " at		9 P M
Fayetteville, at		12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at		6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at		9 A M
Leasburg, Wednesdays at		1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at		1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

Hon. J. A. Seddon:—On the 14th Col Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Duffield, and destroyed a mail train consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses—Among the prisoners are two Yankee Paymasters, who had $168,000 in government funds.

(Signed) R. E. Lee.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—The "Whig" has received the "Herald" of the 15th, which says that returns received last night continue to show Democratic gains. In Pennsylvania the Democratic house majority will reach five thousand. Returns from Ohio show Democratic gain for for Congressmen over first report. Ashley in the 10th and Dalland in the 19th districts, both Republicans, defeated.

Maryland gives three thousand home majority against the new Constitution.

The "Herald" says Mosby got over two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks at Duffield station.

The "Herald" thinks the steamer *Roanoke* has been captured.

Nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price is at Boonsville, North Missouri, with a portion of his force.

Petersburg, Oct. 17.—The "Chronicle" of the 15th says Pennsylvania is admitted to have gone Democratic, even with the soldiers vote.

Maryland voted against the new Constitution by three thousand majority, though the soldiers vote will adopt it.

Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican.

Dispatches from Grant's army say that active operations will soon be renewed.

Price is at Boonsville. Shelby is in North Missouri, pilfaging and conscripting. Price made a speech at Boonsville, stating that he came to redeem the people and this is the last effort in their behalf, and if they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he could remain with them; if not the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity of redemption from their

Mosby is represented to have crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county. Nebraska has gone republican. Gold 218.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg Oct. 17.—No military movement or operations transpiring in this department and no indications of any.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. R. Richardson—Offers to sell or exchange for corn 65 sacks Virginia salt.

W. H. High, Sheriff—Advertises runaway negro.

Tuckers, Andrews & Co.—Auction sale on Wednesday, 19th instant.

W. R. Richardson—House and lot for sale.

RUMORED ADVANCE ON WELDON.—There was a rumor yesterday that a cavalry force of one thousand or more crossed the Blackwater on Sunday and was advancing on Weldon. The rumor may or may not be true, but we suppose it is nothing more than a marauding expedition, for no such force would have any chance of getting to Weldon.

We see it stated that Major R. W. York, of the 6th N. C. Troops, received a severe wound in one of the fights in the Valley and is now at his home in Chatham County.

We learn from what we consider good authority that three regiments of negroes were recently landed at Beaufort, in Carteret county.

The market was poorly supplied on yesterday morning and prices ranged high. Eggs $8.50 a dozen; spring chickens $5 to $6 each; bacon $6; beef $2.50, and so on. The market is generally poorly supplied on Monday mornings but scarcity and abundance is all the same as to prices. Money is scarce and hard to get, and yet everything is going up, and we know of no way to stop it but to send all the speculators and extortioners to the war.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—Corn is selling in the Montgmery market at three dollars and a half per bushel. The Bacon market in that city is also dull with the prospect of a decline.

The Macon papers say that bacon, corn and many other articles of prime necessity, have a downward tendency in price. There will be an abundant yield of the new corn crop, hence the old corn is beginning to be thrown upon the market, and the price is going down. Bacon has declined also in the course of two or three weeks considerably.

[We copy the above from a Georgia paper and congratulate the people of Alabama and Georgia on the decline in prices of bread and meat. There is nothing of the kind visible here in North Carolina, however, for in the Raleigh market the constant tendency of all articles is upward.]

We learn that the *Aphrodite*, a Yankee steam transport with recruits for the Southern squadron, ran ashore on Monday the 3d inst., on Shackleford's Banks, twenty miles east of Fort Macon, with over five hundred men on board. Twelve of the men were drowned. Six others deserted and reported on the 6th inst, to Col. Wilford at Kinston. We have not learned whether the vessel was a total wreck; but we learn from those acquainted with the disaster that she was likely to go to pieces.

MRS. WILLIAM CLARKE, of this city we regret to learn, died suddenly at Weldon on Friday last, on her way to visit her daughter in Halifax. She was a rare specimen, in these days, of untiring energy and disinterested benevolence, for a woman of her age and delicate health. Hence we depart from the usual custom, to notice editorially her labors of love. Few were more ready than she to listen to the complaints of poverty, or of suffering humanity. Around the sick bed she often proved herself a friend indeed. But her attention to our sick and wounded soldiers have especially attracted our attention and called forth our admiration. From the commencement of the war the soldiers seemed to elicit her warmest regard. Especially after her soldier son fell a martyr to the cause, was her devotion to their welfare manifested. For a long time after the establishment of a hospital here, Mrs. Clarke was a daily visitor, distributing such little delicacies as were at her command, giving to each one a tract or religious book or paper, stopping to speak a kind word, binding up an aching head and soothing a fevered brain. Many of the soldiers will recollect her. Alas, she is gone! but she is gone to the land where the inhabitants are never sick. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. Let her epitaph, be here lies the soldier's friend.—*Conservative.*

A HEROIC WOMAN.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

We have just heard of a handsome exploit by a lady of Caldwell county, Mrs. Dr. Scott, living near Lenoir. On Tuesday, 4th inst., some of the little negroes of the Doctor's family saw a man slipping around a fence on the premises and ran and told their mistress of it. She took her watch dog, a large and courageous brute, and led by her little informers, went directly to the place designated, and finding the man still there, commanded him to surrender. In terror of the dog, which only needed a signal from his mistress to throttle the man, he immediately surrendered, and marched before her to the house, where she kept him in custody until she could hand him over to other safe hands. He turned out to be a yankee prisoner, who was trying to make his escape into East Tennessee.

KILLED.—Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting this Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again set in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried, good, peeled	per bush 28 lbs	$5 60
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross per pound,	45
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes 3 4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7 8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	ext a family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's quare or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	3 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 1 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7 8, yard wide, 3 oz to yard, per yard,	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	6 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	2 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whisky,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	37 00
Hire of horse, per day	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Gen. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864-tf

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct 5.

APPLES—Green	$10
Dried	$20
BACON—Hog round	$5 50
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$5
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$3@5
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$160 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAX-SEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
SYRUP	$10
MEAL	$25 00
AILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOS—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	35c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$4 50
WHEAT	$30

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered stomach.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Piles, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Birbs,
Chapel Hill, R. H. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, M. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 25-dtaw&wlm

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. G. Bennett,
Whiteville, E. Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEERNS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6 tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Oct 3-M&T2w Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER, Bank Notes, N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 2-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 13 tf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd, sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply to
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and W Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	4 50	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged like rates. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE,
BY
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19th, at 10 O'CLOCK

A LARGE LOT OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE FROM the N. C. R. R., consisting of Trunks, Valises, and Boxes, with their contents.

2 Fine Milch Cows and Calves
60 Bushels Cotton Seed Meal
Powder
4-4 Domestic
No. 10 Whitemore Cotton Cards
A large Iron Pot and Copper Kettle
A Small lot of Crockery
4 Bags S. Tobacco.

Several articles will be added to above list by sale day
Oct 17-d2t.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER BOILer 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 20 ft shafting 2¼ inch, 18 pulleys turnface. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools. One Dwelling House, good garden, ¾ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent. on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 254, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-d1w.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

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THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
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A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

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Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE GREEN MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a green mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the green mark and send on money to renew in time.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$30.00
" " three months	15.00
" " one month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Important Figures.

The *Conscription* of last Friday, Governor Vance's own newspaper, says:

"The Home Guard of North Carolina is composed of all persons who are not subject to conscription, because they are deemed by the Legislature essential to the home interests of the State government and people. All other persons who are liable to military duty, except such as are exempted by Congress, are under the control of the Confederate authorities. These embrace almost the entire population liable to conscription, not exempted in the State. The Home Guard composed mainly of militia officers and magistrates, numbers, all told, about 10,000 men. The number of effective men among those who could be reached by conscription, if the Legislature were to allow them to be taken, would scarcely reach 5,000 or 6,000. North Carolina, with a voting population of 120,000 before the war, has sent to the field 117,-934, this is official from the books of the Adjutant General. It may be therefore said, her strength has been given to the cause. Her Governor in any emergency—if insurrection, riot, disregard of law, invasion of our coast or border, depredations of deserters what it may arise, he could not call to his help 5,000 effective men. Many might rush to his aid who are not really effective, but the reliable number would not be 5 000. Here, then, is the actual or at least approximate state of the case."

Now as the *Conscriptor* is the Governor's own organ and property—he is at least one of the stockholders—and has access to all the departments, we suppose its statements are correct. What then do we gather from these figures?—Why, that we have put into the field, in all, 117,934 men, and could raise, in case of great emergency, 3,000 to 5000 more. So we are getting at the truth at last, and the whole country will soon begin to realise that what we told them months ago, is true—North Carolina has no more men to send. Three years and a half of war has nearly destroyed her available male population, and when what she has in the field are exhausted, she is done, simply for the reason that she has nothing more to do with, unless the authorities determine to conscript the slaves or the white women. Now if the four or five other States that we have jurisdiction over are as nearly drained as we are, where are the reinforcements that are to drive Grant out of Virginia and Sherman back into Ohio, to come from?—Where is that strength of which we have heard so much from official and other sources? We all know that our armies are sadly in want of men, and that unless they get them they are not expected to hold their ground, and yet if the other States have been drained to the bottom and are in as sad a fix as North Carolina finds herself, it will be at once seen that there are none to be had.

We thought we foresaw this very condition of things, and hence we commenced the agitation of the subject of negotiations for peace in July, 1863, and the time is not far distant when the wisdom of our course and of that of those who then acted with us will be seen and acknowledged.

If it be said that this publication is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, we have only to say that the Governor's newspaper furnished the figures.

Mr. Boyce and his Constituents.

The Columbia *Carolinian* of Saturday has the following:

"A mass meeting of the citizens of Richland District is called for Monday next, at the City Hall, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent extraordinary letter addressed to President Davis by their immediate Congressional Representative, Hon. W. W. Boyce"

The *Carolinian* says the movement has its hearty approval, and leaves no room to doubt but the meeting was called for the purpose of denouncing the sentiments of Mr. Boyce and probably to call on him to resign his seat in Congress. Here's patriotism for you! A parcel of home patriots—men who have borne none of the hardships of the war in the field, and don't mean to if their lands and negroes can be made to keep them out—assemble to denounce a man who simply asks that the war may be stopped upon such terms as the people themselves, the owners of the soil, the masters of Governors and Presidents and, the only sovereigns in the land, may determine. It is time that fanatics in South Carolina, at Richmond and elsewhere, should be given to understand that this country belongs to the people, that the Government, such as it is, good or bad, is theirs, and that those who are appointed to administer it are their servants, not their masters.

The men that South Carolina has sent to the field have fought gallantly and we honor them, but the State has many at home who never have and never mean to help fight the battles of a war they boasted they brought on, and until they are ready to make good the promises made in the beginning, they should be silent. There was no doubt a great outpouring at Columbia last night to denounce the really patriotic and practical letter of Mr. Boyce, but we'll wager a dukedom that in that vast assemblage there was no man ready to volunteer to help fight a war he was so desirous of denouncing Mr. Boyce for his efforts to stop. There is not in the whole of South Carolina, today, a man that is ready to enter the service, and there is not one who, if exempt from service, but will spend all he has to keep out. Why then do they clamor for war? We grant that the veterans of three years, in the field, have a right to talk about "fighting it out," provided such is their wish, but laggards and shirkers at home, who are using every conceivable means, fair or foul, to save their carcasses from harm, have no right to denounce peace men or to question the loyalty of others.

We want an armistice and a Convention of all the States, that the people may make such a peace as suits them. We do not favor reconstruction, but we are opposed to tyranny and despotism whether under Lincoln or Davis, and if this war goes on two or three years more we honestly believe that every thing like constitutional liberty will have been swept from both sections.

Those people who meet to denounce peace propositions or measures do not propose to furnish a man for the army, and yet they want the war to go on until peace can be had upon their terms—a peace which neither they nor their posterity will ever see. We trust that Mr. Boyce will take his seat in the next Congress and that he will there elaborate the views set forth in his letter and compel the members of the House to put themselves on the record; and if the war is to be continued until all is lost let the people at least know who are responsible for the refusal to make peace.

WAR NEWS.

HOOD AND SHERMAN.

[From the Chronicle & Sentinel of Saturday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

A gentleman in this city who has received a letter from near Fairburn, dated Oct. 8, has kindly permitted us to make the following extracts: "One brigade forms the line from Fairburn nearly to Jonesboro. Our scouts go within two miles of Atlanta, and find no scouts outside of the city fortifications save pickets; and a brigade of infantry with five hundred cavalry at Decatur. Our prospects are now good. Hood is said to be in Allatoona hills, and citizens from Atlanta tell us that no trains have reached that city since Oct. 2. Two corps were sent immediately after the capture of Atlanta to Virginia. One corps holds Atlanta, and Madame Rumor says another has gone to Missouri to look after Price. These statements being true, Sherman's force cannot exceed Hood's three corps if any. This being the case, the Yankees will soon be like the fellow who won the elephant at a raffle. Our hopes of going into Kentucky are not yet dead. Lexington, Ky., is garrisoned with negro troops."

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11, 1864.

I have just arrived from what has heretofore been considered the news front of the Army of Tennessee, since the commencement of its late campaign to the Federal rear. Up to Saturday last communication with the advance of our army from Newnan was pretty safely made, and supplies had continued to be forwarded, but Sherman's movements have changed this, and to avoid being left in the dark, I have proceeded thus far, en route for the new base, from whence provender for the army must hereafter be dispensed and news concentrated. The army Post Office, telegraph office, etc., are also on the wing for the same destination, so that I have plenty of congenial company.

When the last movement of the army was commenced, its lines were on the railroad above West Point; but in anticipation that Sherman's plans, should he move out a portion of his forces from Atlanta, would cut off this long line, another depot was established at Blue Mountain. A considerable quantity of supplies had been gathered at this point before the army moved, and every energy has been directed to increase the quantity. Hood's line, therefore, is now at that point, and his communications with it are reported excellent. It is really his rear, and you need not be surprised to shortly learn that he is fortified in Northeastern Alabama, at a point from whence he can move against the railroad again, or advance toward Middle Tennessee.

The plans of the Federal commander are beginning to be developed. At Atlanta his defences have been so contracted that quite a portion of the city has been "left out in the cold," and our cavalry have made two or three dashes into the suburbs. There are no Federal cavalry around the city, and our patrol make daily observations on a line extending from East Point to Decatur. That none of the Federal force has yet moved in the direction of either Macon or Augusta has thus been ascertained satisfactorily. The garrison at Atlanta is composed of Slocum's corps, about eleven thousand strong. The balance have been withdrawn, and the question is where to?

We have rumors that two corps were sent to Grant, and again that they were halted at Chattanooga. So far as the situation in Georgia is concerned, I should like to know that either was true; for if so Hood's army would be more than a match for the remaining four corps in any field they might choose. This state of things, too, is a strong hope of our successful campaign, and consequently the great question mooted is, has Sherman been weakened to such an extent that he can only leave a single corps for a garrison, and carry perhaps less than forty thousand to the field.

In a previous letter I wrote you that upon Sherman crossing the Chattahoochee, our advance found two corps of the enemy posted on the railroad from Vining's Station to a point some distance from Marietta, and thus far our movements had been anticipated. This a dispatch, published here to-day, from Lawrenceville, to effect denies, but my statement was true. The condition of things then, however, makes no difference now; the railroad was struck further up, and Sherman's communication was destroyed at a different point from that first intended. That is all.

It has been definitely ascertained that Sherman's last movement from Atlanta with troops to operate against Hood, was made by way of Sandtown, where he crossed the river. This endangered communication between our army and the Atlanta and West Point road to such an extent, that the change of base noted above was at once made. Providing for this contingency was a wise precaution, as it rendered our army doubly secure. The government telegraph office, army of the Tennessee postoffice, and other fixtures at the old cave on the railroad at Newnan, came down yesterday, and are en route for Blue Mountain, via Selma.

It is supposed Gen. Beauregard is now with the army. He arrived at Newnan in the evening, and only remained long enough to take supper, when he started overland to Talladega. From the demonstrations made on his route, and what I know of the spirit of the army, I judge his appearance at the front will be universally hailed with delight.

I learn that the Alabama Legislature did nothing in the way of providing for the defence of the State. Rousseau made his visit to within fifty miles of the Capitol a little too soon, or else the memories of the wiseacres lately assembled here were too short. Alabama is as sorely threatened with, and as open to invasion, as is Georgia, and yet she falters. Another knock at her Southern [illegible] Mobile, or a movement by Sherman toward [illegible]ity, may be necessary to wake her people from their lethargy. ROVER.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

The special correspondent of the Appeal, from the Georgia front, under date of the 8th inst., writes that we had destroyed fifteen miles of the railroad in Sherman's rear, captured the garrison at Acworth, Big Shanty, Moore, and Burnt stations. Two or three positions at Altoona were captured with about one hundred men. The commander of the expedition did not attack the main work, as it would not have compensated for the loss of life its capture would have required. Three hundred and sixty prisoners arrived at Newnan to day. Our scouts and cavalry closely invest Atlanta. It is said that only a corps remain there—the rest having moved to countermarch Hood.

VIRGINIA.

Of the reverse in the Valley the Lynchburg *Virginian* of Thursday last says:

We conversed yesterday with an officer just from the Valley who was wounded in the unfortunate affair of Saturday last. The fight occurred four miles beyond Woodstock. Our cavalry had for several days been successfully driving the enemy. At the point mentioned they made a stand in heavy force. Lomax's division encountered them and was pushing them back. In the mean time Rosser was engaging the enemy on what is known as the Back road, about a mile to the left of Lomax's position on the main pike. All was going on well on the right, when suddenly it became apparent that Rosser's forces were retreating, which, exposing Lomax to a flank movement, compelled him also to fall back—When the enemy saw this purpose manifested they massed in heavy force, and charged our men, and the retreat speedily became rapid and not very orderly. Our forces fell back in this way to Mount Jackson, where a stand was made by a small number of our men with one piece of artillery, and the pursuit was either thus checked or abandoned by the enemy.

Our informant thinks that all of our artillery engaged, consisting of two batteries, eight pieces, were lost. They were Shoemaker's and Chew's batteries, of horse artillery, the former of this city. There were no better batteries in the service than they were. Their performances have been of the most brilliant character.

Our informant being wounded early in the action is unable to give any definite information respecting our losses, but he thinks that a good many of our men were captured. Early was occupying Rude's Hill near Mount Jackson when he left. There is no truth in the rumor that Gen Early had been killed. The enemy's cavalry force is said to be very large, and splendidly equipped.

FROM NORFOLK—J. PARKER JORDAN IN TROUBLE.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of "The New Regime," a paper published in Norfolk, of date 6th of October, from which we make some extracts. It seems that J. Parker Jordan, of whom everybody in North Carolina has heard, has recently been arrested and taken to Norfold in rather a forlorn condition; and as the J. Parker aforesaid had taken the Yankee oath at Norfolk and then fled, the probabilities are that he will be treated rather roughly. The "New Regime" thus sketches the re-appearance of J. Parker in Norfolk:

THE SORROWFUL FIGURE OF ALL.

As we were sitting upon the balcony of our mansion, yesterday afternoon, discussing religious ethics with an honest Israelite friend, there passed before us a procession of ragged men, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. The conversation stopped, and by a common impulse we rose, and without an exchange of thoughts, became a part of the tattered train. There were eight of them and two of us. They were enfolded by a squad of soldiers; we were as free and uncontrolled as the air. They went to the Custom House, and we kept close to their heels.—Our hearts were touched by their appearance and we felt disposed to offer them assistance, but the soldiers and the civil guards waved to us to "Stand back." Still we lingered, for there was something in the tall figure under the over-worn straw-hat that brought back our young reading, and our first acquaintance with Don Quixotte. The figure was as tall and long as that of Henry A. Wise and quite as thin. There were some things about it that we recognised. The green spectacles, the gold-mounted ebony cane, the stately and borrowed honest air; and yet there were other things that contradicted these. The ragged coat, the tattered trousers, the shoeless feet, the emaciated form,—this changed expression suggested our judgment. Yet the most sorrowful figure of all in the sad procession proved to be that of our old friend and fellow citizen, J. Parker Jordan, who some months ago, left us so mysteriously and without a pass, and went over to the land of the rebels; and that, too, with the oath of allegiance fresh in his throat. How he got there, and how he got back is the story we are tell. "The men in the crowd," as the song hath it, were J. Parker Jordan, Jason Riddick, James A Smith, Daniel Forbes, Isaac Bright, Charles Simmons, James B Lassing, and John Prosser. All but Bright and Jordan are, we believe, bushwhackers, and the entire party was as "tattered and torn" and looked as "all forlorn" as we have ever seen an equal number of gentlemen look. Mr. Jordan was so changed that it was almost impossible to recognise him. He, whose eloquence used to set jurors weeping, whose eloquence used to startle lawyers out of fixed and settled notions, whose eloquence used to carry North Carolina elections in the better days of the republic,—he was the foremost marcher in the robeless tribe. The next followers were men without shoes, too, and the limbs of those who closed up the line, could be seen through their torn garments. It seems that Mr. Jordan,—who, after taking the oath of allegiance, stole off in the night time without a "pass"—was arrested in Gatesville, N. C., upon a charge of aiding the rebels in various ways.—He has been to Richmond since he went away, and it is said that he has been constructing a gunboat on the banks of one of the rivers that make into Pamlico Sound. It is supposed that he secured the contract through the influence of his "Darling angel," as he loved to style Mrs. J. Parker Jordan. But we are not quite certain as to the exact allegations upon which he was arrested at Gatesville. All we know is that he is a sinner. He came here, some years ago, under a very dark cloud. It was alleged against him that he had attempted to cheat an old lady in North Carolina. She, in her declining years and low state of health, called Mr. Jordan in to "make her last will." He did so, but devised all the elderly lady's property to himself. She, however, got well, the "will" was examined, Mr. Jordan's doings were discovered, exposed and he had to come to Norfolk. Although he has long resided among us—although he is a church-going man,—of solemn appearance when habited as was his custom,—with the craped hat, the gold-headed cane, the sombre coat and trousers, and the velvet waistcoat, and the green spectacles—a man of fine presence and manners—strange to say, he does not appear to have any friends in Norfolk. They say he is a trickster, and we guess he is. They say he is dishonest; but we do not know that. They say all manner of evil things of him, which we shall not repeat, for it is not our way to insult the fallen or the weak. Mr. J. Parker Jordan's companions looked as shabby and starved as himself. They, too, were taken at Gatesville on a charge of being bushwhackers. They had in their custody, when overhauled, Isaac Bright, a person whose home is at a place called the 'Hickories.' The bushwhackers had captured Bright, who, some time ago, had taken the oath of allegiance, and were bearing him off to the "Confederacy," with a view of returning him to the rebel Regiment from which he had deserted.—Bright had a narrow escape. We do not know what disposition will be made of the highwaymen; but they and Bright and J. Parker Jordan passed the night in the guard-house, and today, we presume, the tribe will be taken before Gen. Shepley. We should not like to have them taken before us.

TAKING THE OATH.

The "Regime" says:

The young ladies and gentlemen are marching up to the City Hall in fine style, and many persons who thought "they would die first" take the oath as cheerfully as a child would take candy. This is well. We have no doubt that the people will feel better after doing this duty.

The Yankees insist that the "rebellion" is on its last legs, and that Richmond must fall in a few days, but we are content to know that it yet stands. The following bombastic article appears in the *Regime* as a "*leader*:"

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Through an informant, says the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who enjoys the confidence of Major Gen. Butler, and whose business it is to know the facilities and possess the knowledge, I am enabled to say a word touching the actual condition of affairs in Richmond so late as Friday night last, the 29th ultimo. A prominent citizen of the so-called Confederate Capital came within the lines of this army in the night of the 29th, who was known to the Commanding General anterior to the war, and for this and other substantial reasons his statements may be accepted as true, without the range of the expressions "reliable information," "an intelligent contraband," "the oldest inhabitant," and other forms of speech that have come to be regarded as inseparable from reports of rebel affairs through refugees.

This refugee says that the wildest trepidation marks every movement of the citizens of Richmond, and that throughout Friday last they were thoroughly convinced that we should occupy the city in a few days at farthest; and in view of the Union approach every man and boy capable of bearing arms, had been ordered to the manning of the defences of the city.

The wealthiest families—such as the Haxalls, the Carters, and the Dinwiddies—in addition to having long since sent a large amount of gold and personal property to Europe, are now preparing to betake their "sacred" persons from the soil of well nigh subjugated Virginia.

The people from the highest to the lowest now talk of nothing but unconditional submission or unconditional subjugation, and they sincerely feel that the bitter end and the ultimate ditch are upon them. Starvation is now actually upon the poor, and it is believed that the rebel Capital and the rebel cause are both eternally doomed. The most oppressive gloom everywhere prevails at the proximity to the city of Gen. Butler's army, the people seeming to think that he has treasured up all the terrible things they have said of him, and that he will retaliate. How little they know of the man! Gen Butler's rule in Richmond, like that at New Orleans, will be intellectually, morally, and socially, beneficial.

All in all, abject despondency and utter hopelessness characterize the civil and military authorities of Richmond at the present time. The city will fall within the next ten days.

There is nothing else in the *Regime* of interest. The paper contains fourteen columns of advertisements, mostly government, and like the "loyal" papers of the Confederacy, is reeking with the slime of bought praise bestowed on its masters. Of course the *Regime* wants the war to go on.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—We publish in both our Daily and Weekly editions the schedule of prices recently fixed by the Commissioners of appraisement, for the benefit of our readers and the public. We suppose that all subordinate officers have their orders to confine their favors to the government organs, and hence this advertisement does not appear in the *Progress* "by authority," but *gratuitously*. We assure our readers, however, that they shall not be neglected, and though the government officials may bestow their patronage exclusively upon those who besmear them with praise, they shall have such information as affects their interests, as long as we are allowed to print a paper. There are two reasons for confining these government advertisements to the "loyal" papers: One is to persecute the free and independent press, and the other is to compel persons who otherwise would have no use for them to take the "loyal" papers aforesaid to get the "orders," "regulations," "prices," &c.

The News.

Up to this writing, 8 P. M., Monday, we have nothing from Virginia or Georgia. Should anything be received before going to press it will be found elsewhere.

Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the 14th, destroyed one train, captured a few Yankees and horses and "pressed" a pile of greenbacks amounting to $168,000.

We have rumors of the movement of a body of Yankee cavalry this side the Blackwater, but nothing is known definitely.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

"YOU'LL TELL HER, WON'T YOU?"

Another (soldier) shot through the lungs, clasped a locket to his breast and moved his lips, "till I put down my ear and listened for his last breath. "You'll tell her, won't you?" Tell who, I could not ask; but that locket was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart or sister.—*Army letter.*

"You'll tell her, won't you," say to her I died
As a brave soldier should—true to the last;
She'll bear it better, if a thought of pride
Comes in to slay her, the first shock is past.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" show her how I lay,
Pressing the pictured face I loved so well,
And how my last thoughts floated far away,
To home and her, with love I could not tell.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" not how hard it was
To give up life—life for her sake so dear;
Nay, say, not so I say 'twas a noble cause,
And *I die for it* without a tear.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" she'll be glad to know
Her soldier stood undaunted, true as steel;
His heart with her, his bosom to the foe,
When the blow struck no human power could heal.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" say too we shall meet
In God's "hereafter," where our love shall grow
More holy, for this parting and more sweet,
And cleansed from every stain it knew below.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales,

OF

WEDNESDAY, 19TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AT

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

IN ADDITION TO THE ARTICLES AVERTISED,
1 Fine Brood Mare
1 New Buggy
1 New One-Horse Spring Wagon
No. 1 Dry Cow
Oct 18-2t

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 18 d tf W. R. RICHARDSON

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE County, about the 1st of October, a negro man who says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Simon D. Newsom, of Hertford County. He is black, has one deficient eye, some 35 or 40 years of age, will weigh 160 to 170 pounds. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come foward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Oct 18-d 3t w 1t W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18 tf

NEW STORE.

KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches. Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17 3t MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 800 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.
Oct 14-6t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherines Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and mane untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w3m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.